

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

Springfield has completed its first year of implementation of the strategic plan it created in 2019; Consolidated Plan 2020-2024. The City has met or exceeded its goals for many activities over both the program year and over the first year consolidated planning period. The accomplishments listed in CR-05 Goals and Outcomes, Table 1 also include any activities to prevent, prepare for and respond to coronavirus.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Capacity Building	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	10	10	100.00%	10	10	100.00%
Clean up of Sites	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	35	9	25.71%	1	9	900.00%

Clean up of Sites	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	135	242	179.26%	25	242	968.00%
Creative Economy	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	10000	7345	73.45%	2000	7345	367.25%
Down Payment	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	70		0	0	
Down Payment	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	600	100	16.67%	82	100	121.95%
Facade	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	30	0	0.00%			
Fair Housing	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	500	26	5.20%	100	26	26.00%
Historic Preservation	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	5	1	20.00%	1	1	100.00%
Homelessness Prevention	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	2000	0	0.00%	250	97	38.80%

HOPWA	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		80	156	195.00%
HOPWA	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	1255	0	0.00%			
Improve Housing Stock	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	1823	681	37.36%	371	681	183.56%
Job Training-Public Service	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	250	38	15.20%	50	161	322.00%
Neighborhood Redevelopment	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	15000	0	0.00%			
New Affordable Housing - Owner	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	7	0	0.00%	2	2	100.00%
New Affordable Housing - Rental	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	22	0	0.00%			
Overnight Shelter	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	5000	0	0.00%	1000	853	85.30%

Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25000	34900	139.60%	8500	34900	410.59%
Public Facilities - Non Profit	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	3	0	0.00%			
Public Facilities - Resiliency	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	3	0	0.00%			
Public Services - General	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	50000	18032	36.06%	10000	14804	148.04%
Public Services - General	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	1000	817	81.70%	0		
Rapid Re-Housing	Homeless	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	500	0	0.00%	100	1	1.00%
Renovate Affordable Housing - Rental	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	0	0.00%	10	0	0.00%
Rental Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	225	12	5.33%	45	507	1,126.67%

Replace Cliff Effect - Supportive Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	100	0	0.00%			
Street Sweeps	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	3500	1760	50.29%	700	1760	251.43%
Support Small Businesses	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	35	70	200.00%			
Support Small Businesses	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	0	1		7	1	14.29%

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

DRAFT

Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

The City relies on input received from the public in establishing its priorities and goals.

Springfield’s investment of CDBG funds is based on whether the activity falls within a City funding priority, whether the service is an eligible activity, and whether the service or need meets a national objective. In addition, the activity must meet one of the following CDBG objectives: (1) provide a suitable living environment; (2) provide decent housing; and (3) provide economic opportunity.

Resources are allocated to maximize the benefits to residents within target areas. While public infrastructure, parks, open space, and public facility type projects are exclusively within targeted areas, other strategic investments are made for the benefit of low- and moderate-income residents throughout the City. In order to meet high priority needs of the community such as job creation and economic development, it may be necessary to invest outside low/moderate census tracts.

HOME Investment Partnership Funds (HOME) are used to rehabilitate rental housing, directly assist homebuyers, provide tenant-based rental assistance, and produce and/or preserve affordable housing citywide.

Public investments of federal and other funds will be in direct response to priority needs that are detailed at length throughout the Consolidated Plan. The needs and priorities were identified through meetings held to address the needs for Economic Development, Homelessness, Social Service and Housing. Individuals attended meetings during the City's planning process. A survey was also distributed city wide; including to businesses to get ideas for needs and priorities. Based on the information provided the needs and priorities were determined for the next five years, 2020-2024.

ESG and HOPWA funds are targeted to meet the identified needs of the eligible populations within the geographic area. For ESG, the service area is the City of Springfield. Investments are made in accordance with relative priority and statutory spending caps. HOPWA funds are allocated throughout the EMSA which includes the tri-county area. HOPWA funds are allocated primarily to alleviate the housing cost burden for eligible households.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

The racial composition of the overall City population is 21% Black, 3% Asian, less than 1% American Indian and less than 1% Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and 5% multi-racial, with two or more races. (2019 ACS 5 year). The ethnic composition is 45% Hispanic, 55% non-Hispanic.

The population served by the CDBG program was 37% Black, 5% Asian, 1% American Indian, and .06% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. 15% of CDBG recipients were Hispanic.

The population served by the HOME program was 37% Black, 1% Asian, 1% American Indian and 2% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. 61% of HOME recipients were Hispanic.

The population served by the ESG program was 26% Black, 1% Asian, 1% American Indian/American Native and less than 1% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. 42% of ESG recipients were Hispanic.

The population served by the HOPWA program was 15% Black. The program did not serve any people who identified as Asian, American Indian, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. 74% of HOPWA recipients were Hispanic.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	4,112,806	3,598,315
HOME	public - federal	1,680,324	2,968,187
HOPWA	public - federal	694,040	635,389
ESG	public - federal	336,498	252,323

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

During FY 20-21, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) awarded the City of Springfield \$6,326,830.00 in entitlement funding. The City received \$3,912,806.00 through the CDBG program, \$1,678,324.00 through the HOME program, \$336,498.00 through the ESG program, and \$694,040.00 through the HOPWA program. Actual program income totaling \$333,471.70 was received and available. During the program year 93.77% of CDBG funds were used to benefit low- to moderate income persons. The City was also awarded a HUD 108 Loan Fund for \$1,500,000.00 for the Downtown Dining District Loan Program; to date three loans have been given out. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) also allocated supplemental funding to the City of Springfield; these funds were authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Public Law 116-136, and provide funding to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus (COVID-19). The City received two CDBG-CV rounds of funding totaling \$4,051,632.00; two rounds of ESG-CV funding totaling \$5,111,942.00 and HOPWA-CV for \$101,003.00. The majority of funding was allocated for activities classified as economic development, housing, public service, or public infrastructure and facilities. Details of the services, programs and accomplishments are detailed throughout the CAPER.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Local Target Area	70	75	
NRSA - 2020 Consolidated Plan Renewal	30	25	

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The City of Springfield continues its focus on fundamentally changing the urban neighborhoods that are located within the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA). These communities are home to some of the City's poorest residents and have a wealth of diversity. The residents, business owners, and key stakeholders within the NRSA are dynamic, diverse, and eager for positive change and new

investment. The City's goals for the two NRSA neighborhoods are to attract and retain businesses, increase diversity, improve opportunities, increase public safety, improve physical appearance of neighborhood, assist homeowners to preserve their housing, improve neighborhood facilities, and improve appearance and appeal of existing apartment buildings.

DRAFT

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

During FY 20-21 the City of Springfield attracted and utilized significant non-entitlement funds. The sources of these funds include other federal grants, local and state bonds, resources from numerous State agencies, private foundations grants and private financing. Other sources and expenditures of funds utilized during FY 20-21: US Dept of HUD - Disaster Recovery \$2,925,369.11, National Disaster Recovery \$1,324,679.01, CoC Program \$3,948,928.68, State EOHHS \$616,089.00, Lead \$363,222.23, HMIS Capapcity \$54,993.62, and YHDP \$282,990.27. The city also received State Chapter 90 \$4,102,364.00, PARC Grants \$517,910.00, Health Care for the Homeless Grant \$1,584,586.00, Heartwap Grant \$776,277.11, EPA \$130,749.26, and a City Demolition Bond for MCDI Buidling \$1,285,677.45.

The City is exempt from the HOME match requirement.

Sudgrantees and service providers provide the required ESG match. As a component of their application and monthly reports, each provider must detail their matching funds. Resources include Department of Child and Family Services, RAFT, Department of Transitional Assistance, DHCD, Department of Mental Health, MA Housing, and private funding.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	0
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	0
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	0
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	0
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	0

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
0	26,990	26,990	19,490	0

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	24,175,393	0	0	0	0	24,175,393
Number	3	0	0	0	0	3
Sub-Contracts						
Number	31	0	2	3	1	25
Dollar Amount	23,808,145	0	3,288,586	244,438	638,288	19,636,833
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	24,175,393	0	24,175,393			
Number	3	0	3			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	31	3	28			
Dollar Amount	13,411,870	111,274	13,300,596			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition

Parcels Acquired		0	0			
Businesses Displaced		0	0			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	0			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0	0			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

DRAFT

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	70	45
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	546	938
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	80	54
Total	696	1,037

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	150	562
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	6	12
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	390	363
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	150	100
Total	696	1,037

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

The City used HUD Consolidated Plan funds to assist 1037 households. This exceeds our goal for the year by 341.

During this year, we significantly expanded the number of people assisted with rental assistance, as part of our response to the COVID pandemic. In spring 2020, we received an early pay-off of a housing development loan and we directed those funds to creation of a tenant-based rental assistance program

for households impacted by COVID. The program operated from July 1, 2020 until the funds were exhausted in spring 2021. The program assisted 463 households.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The City expects to continue its existing housing programs into the next year, without any adjustments. While there is still very high need for rental assistance as part of COVID relief, this need is currently being met with other federal and state funding, so the City's funds are not needed for this use at this time.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	236	500
Low-income	319	310
Moderate-income	239	227
Total	794	1,037

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

The activities covered by the numbers in this table are tenant-based rental assistance (including short-term TBRA for COVID relief), emergency homeowner repair, heating system repair and replacement, homeownership production, multi-family unit production, and first-time homebuyer.

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The Springfield-Hampden County Continuum of Care's very strong outreach capacity is indicated by the progress made over many years in reducing our street population, which was only 16 in the City of Springfield at our most recent point-in-time count in January 2021. Our outreach providers know our unsheltered homeless population and work actively to engage them in housing solutions. Outreach is conducted throughout Hampden County by Eliot Community Human Services (funded by the PATH program), Mercy Medical Center's Health Care for the Homeless program, Behavioral Health Network, and the Mental Health Association, all of whom coordinate with local emergency rooms and the Springfield Police Department.

In 2020-2021, in response to the COVID pandemic, the City used ESG-CV funds to create a program that included street outreach, hotel room placements for shelter, and rapid rehousing assistance. This program was targeted to the unsheltered population to assist them to come indoors and have a location to shelter in place. We found that it was effective in engaging and providing assistance to people who have been unwilling to go to existing emergency shelters. The program assisted people to exit to permanent supportive housing or rapid rehousing.

Outreach workers assess unsheltered homeless people using a standardized assessment (the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool, or VI-SPDAT) and add names of chronically homeless individuals to a by-name list, which providers use to match individuals to low-demand/Housing First housing units, coordinated during weekly case conferencing meetings.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Springfield has two emergency shelters for individuals (Clinical Support Options Friends of the Homeless shelter, and the Rescue Mission's Taylor Street shelter) as well as a domestic violence shelter operated by the YWCA of Greater Springfield. The City also has a small shelter available for young adults age 18-24. The shelters for individuals have generally been able to meet the community's need, but had reduced capacity in existing sites this past year due to COVID-19. The state of Massachusetts provided support to Friends of the Homeless to open at a second site, and the City used ESG-CV funds to support hotel room placements to be used as additional shelter resources. The domestic violence shelter regularly turns people away, and had increased demand during this past year due to the pandemic. The City also provided ESG-CV to the YWCA to provide hotel-shelter rooms for survivors of domestic violence.

Family shelter is provided by the state of Massachusetts, which expands capacity to meet the need of all eligible families.

Over the past decade, the City and nonprofits operating in the City have shifted programs that provide transitional housing to permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing models, based on evidence that these models are more effective in ending homelessness. The YWCA and Way Finders operate transitional housing programs for victims of domestic violence. There are also several privately-funded transitional housing facilities in the City, including programs operated by the Springfield Rescue Mission, and the Bi-Lingual Veterans Outreach Center.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Homelessness prevention resources are targeted to those who are most at risk of homelessness. The Tenancy Preservation Program (TPP) assists households where behavioral health issues are causing eviction, by bringing in the resources to address the underlying health issues contributing to lease violations. TPP is funded by the state of Massachusetts and City of Springfield ESG funds. Catholic Charities is funded with Springfield ESG and other funds to provide prevention funds and housing stabilization services to low-income households in the eviction process.

The CoC has formed relationships with local hospitals, behavioral health care facilities, the foster care agency, and the Hampden County jail to share resources and expertise to ensure that people exiting these systems are able to access resources that can help them avoid becoming homeless.

The CoC coordinates with other agencies to make sure that homeless households apply for and receive mainstream benefits for which they are eligible. In particular, the CoC works closely with Mercy Hospital/Health Care for the Homeless to ensure that individuals are enrolled in Medicaid and receive health care benefits.

In 2020-2021, the City responded to the increased need of prevention funds due to COVID-19 by allocating \$1.7 million of HOME funds to provide short-term prevention rental assistance through the organization Way Finders. The funds assisted 493 households, who were able to become current on their rent in fall and winter 2020. By the time these funds were expended, the state of Massachusetts and federal relief programs had provided extensive eviction prevention rental assistance funds to Way Finders, so the agency has had sufficient funds to assist all eligible applicants.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to

permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The Springfield-Hamden County CoC has focused attention and resources into creation of permanent supportive housing for both individuals and families, and targets all of these units to the chronically homeless using a Housing First/low demand model. The CoC continues to identify resources for creation of additional permanent supportive housing. The CoC has a coordinated entry system that targets permanent supportive housing to those with the longest histories of homelessness and the greatest service needs. The CoC has partnered with the Springfield Housing Authority to increase the number of permanent supportive housing units available. The City uses HOME tenant-based rental assistance to provide additional permanent supportive housing.

The CoC has created a rapid rehousing system which is effective in quickly moving homeless families and individuals with some sufficient level of income into permanent housing. The City of Springfield allocates a substantial amount of ESG funds to rapid rehousing. CoC providers also receive CoC funds and state ESG funds for rapid rehousing.

DRAFT

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The City provided public service funding to support a Youth Coordinator at Duggan Housing. The coordinator assisted youth in accessing education and employment. This program was critical this year to ensure that youth were able to access on-line learning when schools were not open due to COVID.

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

SHA encourages public housing residents to become more involved in management through the following:

- A resident member of the SHA Board of Commissioners
- A staff member from the Resident Services Department who is assigned as a liaison to tenant councils to assist in strengthening their operations and activities
- Cooperatively working with tenant councils and outreach to developments without councils to invite their participation as members of the Resident Advisory Board (RAB)
- Outreach to residents to encourage the formation of new tenant councils
- Encouragement of tenant council presidents to attend annual conferences of the MA Union of Public Housing Tenants (state tenant advocacy agency)--SHA funds conference and travel costs

Actions taken by the SHA to promote homeownership include:

- Provision of information and referral to homeownership classes to all tenants paying flat rent
- Provision by the Resident Services Department of financial literacy classes for residents, which include a component about homeownership and referral to first-time home buyer classes
- Operation of a Homeownership Program which supports and counsels Section 8 participants

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The Springfield Housing Authority is not designated as troubled.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

The City does not have in place these types of policy barriers to affordable housing, and has affordable housing units in every neighborhood of the City. However, Springfield has collaborated with the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission to create a regional housing equity assessment and a regional housing plan, and these documents identified these types of barriers in many of the areas surrounding Springfield. The City serves on the regional planning committee's Inclusive Communities Task Force as it attempts to identify ways to remove or ameliorate these barriers throughout the region.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Springfield has created public-private partnership and has sought multiple funding opportunities to address underserved needs, particularly in the areas of employment, infrastructure, and housing conditions.

Using funding from a three-year Boston Federal Reserve Bank Working Cities Challenge grant, Springfield is spearheading Springfield WORKS!, a collaboration between employers, public schools, colleges, social service providers and residents, to connect employers who need qualified workers to low income residents that have significant barriers towards full participation in the labor force. The City has used National Disaster Resilience (NDR) grant funding to support job training programs for low-income residents in computer coding.

Springfield is using combined NDR and state MassWorks grants to undertake multi-year road realignment projects in three areas in low-income neighborhoods: the extension of Marble Street in the South End, and the realignment of Central Street and introduction of a rotary in Six Corners. The extension of Marble Street had already been completed, and the Six Corners rotary was completed this year. The City made considerable progress on the Central Street realignment project this year, and will complete it next year. The City is also using NDR funds to repair an existing at-risk dam, initially built as part of the Springfield Armory. Repair of the dam has been a multi-year project, which has included draining the lake (completed this year) and progressing with repairs (taking place in the next year).

The City is using NDR funds to operate the City's Healthy Homes Rehabilitation Program, which funds whole-house rehabilitation of 1-4 unit owner-occupied and rental residential properties.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City administers a Lead Paint-Based Paint Hazard Control grant, which provides funds for remediation of lead-based paint hazards in homes occupied by or made available to low/moderate-income families that include a child under six.

The City operates a Healthy Homes Rehabilitation Program, funded with CDBG-NDR funds, which provides whole-house rehabilitation, including lead paint remediation, in two target neighborhoods.

Additional actions the City takes to reduce lead-based paint hazards are:

- City Code Enforcement inspections, which evaluate potential hazards in units where children under six reside and enforce remediation in compliance with Massachusetts lead laws
- Mandatory pre-rehabilitation lead testing including soil samples for all HOME-funded project-based homeownership and multi-family production program
- Aggressive enforcement, including—as necessary—legal prosecution of property owners who fail to comply with orders to remediate hazards
- Mandatory remediation within rehabilitation specifications for all project-based and multi-family projects

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Springfield has a very high poverty rate: 30% of its residents have incomes below the poverty rate set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (\$25,100 for a family of four in 2018). Forty-four percent of children under 18 live in poverty, placing the city among those with the highest rates of child poverty in the nation.

There is a strong correlation between literacy rates (early childhood education, K-12, and adult education) and the incidence of poverty. Many poor families are headed by parents who have not finished high school, and cannot compete for better-paying jobs. In Springfield, 24% of adults age 25 and over have not completed high school or earned a GED; only 18% have earned a bachelor's degree. Without further education, many low-income parents are unlikely to earn incomes that will support their families.

The City's anti-poverty efforts focus on three broad categories: increasing education and literacy; increasing employment and training opportunities; and increasing household assets.

Many low-income adults lack the education and English language proficiency needed to support their efforts to attain self-sufficiency. In order to assist individuals in overcoming these barriers, the City allocates CDBG funds to Adult Basic Education, GED and English Language classes. In FY 20-21 the City funded adult education programs at New North Citizens Council, The Gray House and the YWCA, serving a total of 88 people.

Within Springfield, there is a mis-match between the jobs available and the skill levels of local residents;

the problem is even more pronounced with regard to youth. In FY 20-21, the City used CDBG funds to support education, employment and job training opportunities for at-risk persons in the YWCA Workforce Development Program, New North Citizens Council Hands in Labor and Tech Foundry Program, benefitting a total of 161 low income persons.

The City has a well-developed Section 3 program, which it uses to connect low-income residents and businesses that employ these residents to employment in development projects.

Homeownership is a long-term intergenerational strategy for asset-building. The City supports homeownership through its downpayment assistance program, which assisted 100 households purchase homes in FY20-21, and through its affordable homeownership development program, which built 2 homes this years for affordable homeownership..

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City was very focused during FY20-21 on responding to the COVID pandemic. The coordination and response in general enabled the City to enhance its institutional structure, particularly in three critical areas:

- Public health and disaster response. The City enhanced its partnerships with the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), local hospitals and health care providers, as well as with the community, through its coordination regarding communication, preparing for sufficient PPE and hospital resources, and a coordinated vaccination program.
- Small businesses. The City enhanced its role in providing assistance to small businesses during the pandemic. The City quickly developed business relief programs, and also provided businesses with information and technical assistance to enable them to take advantage of federal and state relief programs.
- Homelessness. The City supported providers to create a focused continuum of services to move unsheltered homeless people from the street into hotel rooms, and then move them into housing. While this work has been done in the past, it was less coordinated. Improved focus plus the availability of non-congregate shelter rooms resulted in increased housing placements, and has provided a new model for the community to address unsheltered homelessness.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City works to enhance coordination between public and private housing, health, and social service agencies through multi-disciplinary/multi-agency task forces and teams that focus on particular issues or

neighborhoods. Some of these teams that have been active during FY20-21 are: Springfield WORKS!, The Springfield Healthy Homes Collaborative; the Springfield Food Policy Council; the Springfield/Hampden County Continuum of Care; the Buy Springfield Now committee; the Closing the Achievement Gap Initiative; and four neighborhood-based C3 public safety initiatives.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

The City funded the Massachusetts Fair Housing Center, the region's fair housing education and enforcement center. Massachusetts Fair Housing Center accepts housing discrimination complaints and provides free legal assistance to people who have been victims of discrimination.

Springfield's Office of Housing provides fair housing materials to the public, in English and Spanish, and displays fair housing posters to inform residents of their fair housing rights.

The City provided homebuyer assistance to 100 income-eligible first-time homebuyers purchasing homes within the City in FY20-21. The program is frequently a tool that enables people of color to purchase their first homes, which addresses the City's homeownership gap among households of color--Latinos make up 38% of the City's households but only 19% of homeowners, and African Americans make up 21% of the City's households, but only 18% of homeowners. In FY20-21, 77% of assisted households were Hispanic and 16% were African-American. The City's homebuyer assistance program may be used in any of the City's seventeen neighborhoods. The assistance the City provides enables people of color to move into all neighborhoods.

All housing units developed or rehabilitated with HOME assistance are required to be marketed to those persons least likely to apply.

The City has committed to spend over 95% of its \$22 million CDBG-DR grant in low-income neighborhoods that are made up predominantly of persons of color. The City has been awarded \$17 million CDBG-NDC funds that are programmed for the same neighborhoods.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

Most community development projects are implemented by CD staff, with internal monitoring via the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) project reports, and strong internal procedures. For these projects and others implemented by City departments (such as public works), the CD staff fully understands and incorporates program requirements.

A comprehensive system has been developed by CD for subrecipients in order to insure compliance with program and budget requirements. These subrecipients are usually implementing a social service or housing program. OPED has contractual agreements with subrecipients of the program funds that require compliance with programmatic statutes and regulations. OPED is responsible for ensuring that subrecipients comply with all regulations governing their administrative, financial and programmatic operations and confirm that the subrecipients are achieving their performance objectives within the contractual schedule and budget and performance measurement system. Per HUD's recommendation, OPED utilizes a coordinated project monitoring process, including coordinated fiscal and program on-site monitoring visits.

Main program files for CDBG-funded programs and projects are maintained within CD's central file system, but the programs and projects are managed by program delivery staff within their respective departments. The Community Development Director of Administration and Finance has primary responsibility for long term compliance with program and comprehensive planning requirements. In addition, CD staff oversees the fiscal monitoring of all activities funded through CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA. CD monitors CDBG contracts with organizations, and inter-departmental agreements with other City departments.

The CD Administration Division maintains a master contract schedule to track the dates and results of monitoring for all subrecipients. The schedule measures against six factors:

RISK FACTOR 1: Subrecipient is new to the program

RISK FACTOR 2: Turnover of key staff

RISK FACTOR 3: Prior compliance or performance problems

RISK FACTOR 4: Subrecipient is carrying out a high risk activity (*e.g.* economic development)

RISK FACTOR 5: Multiple CDBG Contracts for the first time

RISK FACTOR 6: Reports not turned in on time

Any contract not included in the program monitoring schedule is subject to "bench monitoring." This process involves contract scope review and review of monthly report forms and monthly narratives submitted by the subrecipient.

CoC, ESG, and HOPWA projects are subject to annual on-site monitoring visits using program-specific monitoring checklists.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

The City's Participation Plan is designed to encourage citizens to participate in the development of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan, and CAPER Performance Reports. As described in the plan, the City encourages the input of low moderate income residents by (1) outreach to the public through mailings, (2) conducting a series of public hearings at various stages of the planning process, (3) creating a system to accept and respond to written comments from the citizens.

To ensure participation among low/moderate income residents, public hearings are held in areas where funds are mostly to be spent.

The City makes information available and accessible to all interested parties. All information is provided in English and Spanish.

Due to COVID-19, the City of Springfield held a virtual Facebook live to obtain comments this year rather than a public hearing on Wednesday, September 22, 2021 at 12:00PM.

In order to publicize the virtual Facebook live, the City mailed a flyer to the individuals and organizations listed on the Office of Community Development's mailing list, posted the flyer on the City's Community Development website, printed advertisements in the Neighborhood Plus section of the Republican, *LaVoz* (Spanish newspaper), and legal notices were published in the Republican in both English and Spanish.

The CAPER for the fiscal year July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021(FY20-21), was posted online and available for public review from September 13, 2021 through September 27, 2021 and a virtual Facebook live was held on September 22, 2021. During the review period, the CAPER was available online http://www.springfieldcityhall.com/cos/services/dept_cd.htm

An announcement about the virtual Facebook live and the availability of the DRAFT document was published in English and Spanish in the Springfield *Republican* on September 13, 2021; the Local Section, Neighborhoods Plus, of the *Republican* on September 17, 2021 and in the Spanish Newspaper, *LaVoz* on September 17, 2021. A flyer was mailed to persons and organizations included on the Office of Community Development's extensive mailing list. The advertisement also solicited written feedback from Springfield residents.

Fifteen day comment period – add comments

DRAFT

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction’s program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

The City does not plan to make changes to its objectives.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

No

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

DRAFT

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

The City completed on-site monitoring for all properties scheduled for monitoring this year: BC Cumberland Homes, Belle Franklin I, Belle Franklin II, Cathedral Hill Apts., Center City, City View Commons I, City View Commons II, Colonial Estates, FOH Worthington House Campus, Forest Park Condos, Hampden Affordable Housing-YMCA, Hunter Place, Jefferson Park, The Kenwyn, Liberty Hill Coop, Maple High Apartments, Mason Wright, Mental Health Association's TBRA units, Memorial Parish, Museum Park I, New Court Terrace, Northern Heights, Outing Park I, Outing Park II, Pynchon I, Pynchon II, Quadrangle Court, The Rainville, St. James Manor, Spring Hill Apartments, Spring Meadow Apts., Tapley Court, and Worthington Commons.

No violations or concerns were identified at any multi-family projects.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

The City's population is 45% Hispanic, 21% Black, less than 1% Native American, and 3% Asian. The population served by HOME programs in the last fiscal year was 79% Hispanic, 15% Black, 2% Asian.

This data indicates that affirmative marketing campaigns are very successful in reaching Latino households, but less successful in successfully reaching Black households. In the upcoming year, the City will ensure that affirmative marketing includes additional strategies to reach Black households.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

The City of Springfield recorded \$26,990.00 program income during the 2020-2021 fiscal year. Of the \$26,990.00, \$26,990.00 are recaptured funds.

A total of \$7,500.00 was used for the First Time Homebuyer program; 2 homebuyers were assisted. 2 homebuyers were Other Multi-racial/Hispanic, 1 was low income and 1 moderate income. IDIS#6002

and #6004.

\$19,490.00 was used for Tenant Based Rental Assistance IDIS#5827.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

The City is funding two large multi-family projects that were under way in FY19-20 and will be completed next year. These are the renovation of Chestnut Park Apartments, 500 units close to downtown, and to Mason Square Apartments II, which will create 60 new units through adaptive reuse of a factory and a firehouse building.

The City uses HOME funds to operate a tenant-based rental assistance program, which provides housing subsidies for 45 formerly homeless individuals who are provided wrap-around services by the City or by the Mental Health Association.

The City uses HOME funds to assist low- and moderate-income households to buy homes through its downpayment assistance program. In 2020-21, the City assisted 100 households to purchase homes.

In FY20-21, the City completed two HOME-funded homeownership units: 43 James St., and 175 Bloomfield St. The City provided HOME funds for the adaptive reuse of a factory and firehouse in the project Mason Square II, which resulted in development of 60 affordable housing units; this project also received significant LIHTC and state funding.

In 2020-2021, the City and its HOME grantees did not receive any emergency transfer requests pertaining to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided

Table for report on the one-year goals for the number of households provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family; tenant-based rental assistance; and units provided in housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	50	102
Tenant-based rental assistance	30	30
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

Additional details about the HOPWA program are provided in the attached HOPWA CAPER report.

The City's partners provided an additional 24 households with rental start-up funds last year, which are not reflected in the chart above.

In 2020-2021, the City and its HOPWA grantees did not receive any emergency transfer requests pertaining to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	SPRINGFIELD
Organizational DUNS Number	073011921
EIN/TIN Number	046001415
Identify the Field Office	BOSTON
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Holyoke/Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire Counties CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	0
First Name	Geraldine
Middle Name	0
Last Name	McCafferty
Suffix	0
Title	Director of Housing

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	Office of Housing
Street Address 2	0
City	Springfield
State	MA
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	4138865014
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	gmccafferty@springfieldcityhall.com

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	
First Name	
Last Name	
Suffix	
Title	
Phone Number	
Extension	
Email Address	

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	07/01/2020
Program Year End Date	06/30/2021

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YWCA OF WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS
City: Springfield
State: MA
Zip Code: 01118, 2213
DUNS Number: 066994534
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 30000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS
City: Springfield
State: MA
Zip Code: 01105, 1713
DUNS Number: 605761795
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 90000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION INC
City: Springfield
State: MA
Zip Code: 01109, 4027
DUNS Number: 037682044
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 34261

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Clinical & Support Options
City: Northampton
State: MA
Zip Code: 01060, 4266
DUNS Number: 185070612
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 157000

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 18 – Shelter Information

DRAFT

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	0
Female	0
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	0
18-24	0
25 and over	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	0	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Elderly	0	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	0	0	0	0
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	0	0	0	0
Chronic Substance Abuse	0	0	0	0
Other Disability	0	0	0	0
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Special Population Served

CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	40,704
Total Number of bed-nights provided	0
Capacity Utilization	0.00%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

Springfield provided ESG funding to four agencies in FY20-21. Outcomes for these projects are reported below:

Catholic Charities was funded to provide homelessness prevention and rapid rehousing assistance.

- The prevention program served 13 people (7 households), and 100% of participants retained permanent housing following receipt of assistance.
- The RRH program served 1 person (1 households), and 100% of participants were in permanent housing at program exit.

In 2020-2021, Catholic Charities received significant COVID relief funding for homelessness prevention and rapid rehousing, including ESG-CV funds. The agency drew from these funds first for many activities, which resulted in unusually low numbers of people served with annual ESG funds. The agency has carried over ESG funds from 2020-2021 into the current year.

Mental Health Association – Tenancy Preservation Program

- The TPP’s prevention program for people with behavioral health issues that jeopardize their tenancy provided assistance to 84 people in 77 households. Among those served and exited from the program, 93% had a positive housing outcome (retained their housing or moved to new stable housing).

Clinical Support Options – Friends of the Homeless was funded to provide emergency shelter and for two case managers to provide rapid rehousing assistance.

- CSO-FOH served 812 individuals. The program did not meet the goal of having at least 20% of participants exit to permanent housing; 12% exited to permanent housing.

YWCA of Western Massachusetts

- The YWCA provided emergency domestic violence shelter for 41 people in 27 households. The YWCA's database was unable to report performance outcomes this year. The agency is transitioning in the current year to a fully-compliant HMIS-compatible database this year so that it will be able to produce outcome data in the future.

DRAFT

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	0	0

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	0	0	0

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	0
Renovation	0	0	0

Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	0	0	0
Administration	0	0	0

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2018	2019	2020
	0	0	0

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2018	2019	2020
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0

Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	0	0	0

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2018	2019	2020
	0	0	0

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

